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弹性正交索网结构动力学的各类 非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理^{*}

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(程耿东推荐)

摘要: 根据古典阴阳互补和现代对偶互补的基本思想, 通过罗恩早已提出的一条简单而统一的新途径, 系统地建立了正交索网结构几何非线性弹性动力学的各类非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理。这种新的非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理能反映这种动力学初值-边值问题的全部特征。文中首先给出正交索网结构几何非线性动力学的广义虚功原理的表式, 然后从该式出发, 不仅能得到正交索网结构几何非线性动力学的虚功原理, 而且通过所给出的一系列广义 Legendre 变换, 还能系统地成对导出正交索网结构几何非线性弹性动力学的 5 类变量、4 类变量、3 类变量和 2 类变量非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理的互补泛函、以及相空间非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理的泛函与 1 类变量非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理势能形式的泛函。同时, 通过这条新途径还能清楚地阐明这些原理的内在联系。

关 键 词: 非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理; 正交索网结构; 几何非线性; 弹性动力学; 对偶互补; 初值-边值问题; 相空间

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引言

悬索结构是一种张力结构, 目前已成为大跨度建筑的主要结构形式之一。由于悬索结构是通过索的轴向拉力来抵抗外荷载, 因此可以最充分地利用钢材的强度。当采用高强度材料时, 更可大大减轻结构自重, 使得悬索结构可以较经济地跨越很大的跨度。悬索结构便于建筑造型, 能够较自由地满足各种建筑功能和表达形式的要求。因此, 悬索结构在大跨度建筑中得到越来越广泛的应用。

索网的计算模型有两种: 连续化模型和离散化模型^[1]。前者是将索网连续均匀化为薄膜, 这种连续化的模型与实际索网结构有较大差别。已有的弹性索网结构动力学的变分原理都是基于索网连续均匀化为薄膜的模型来建立的^[2]。但实际索网结构是离散布置的, 采用真实的离散模型才是合理的。而基于真实的离散索网模型来建立的弹性正交索网结构动力学的一些重要基本原理, 如虚功原理和能反映其初值-边值问题全部特征的各种变分原理至今还没有系

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统建立.

本文根据文献[3]提出的一条简单而统一的新途径,系统地建立了正交索网结构动力学的广义虚功原理与虚功原理、以及弹性正交索网结构动力学的各类非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理和相空间非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理. 这些新的变分原理与传统 Hamilton 型变分原理相比,最根本的区别在于前者能反映这种动力学初值- 边值问题的全部特征.

1 弹性正交索网结构动力学的基本方程及条件

设有单层正交索网结构, 取如图 1 所示的 Lagrange 直角坐标系 $O-xyz$. 该正交索网由平行于 x 轴的 n 根索和平行于 y 轴的 m 根索组成. 索网初始曲面形状为 $z = z(x, y)$, 于是, $y = y_i$ 处平行于 x 轴的第 i 根索的初始曲线形状为 $z^i = z(x, y_i)$; $x = x_j$ 处平行于 y 轴的第 j 根索的初始曲线形状为 $z^j = z(x_j, y)$. 对于初始小垂度的弹性正交索网结构动力学, 其基本方程和条件如下:

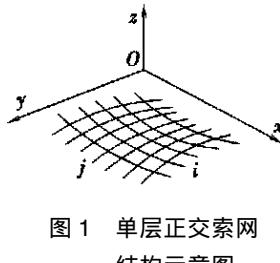


图 1 单层正交索网
结构示意图

1.1 速度-位移关系

i 索的 $j - 1$ 段和 j 索的 $i - 1$ 段分别为:

$$\mathbf{v}_e^i = [v_{ex}^i, v_{ez}^i]^T = \mathbf{U}^i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m), \quad (1a)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_e^j = [v_{ey}^j, v_{ez}^j]^T = \mathbf{U}^j \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m; i - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (1b)$$

式中, $\mathbf{U}^i = [u^i, w^i]^T$, $\mathbf{U}^j = [v^j, w^j]^T$. v_{ex}^i 和 v_{ez}^i 分别为 i 索沿 x 方向和 z 方向的速度, v_{ey}^j 和 v_{ez}^j 分别为 j 索沿 y 方向和 z 方向的速度, u^i 和 v^j 分别为 i 索沿 x 方向和 j 索沿 y 方向的位移, w^i 和 w^j 分别为 i 索和 j 索的挠度.

1.2 动量-速度关系

i 索的 $j - 1$ 段和 j 索的 $i - 1$ 段分别为:

$$\mathbf{P}^i = [p_x^i, p_z^i]^T = m\mathbf{v}_e^i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m), \quad (2a)$$

$$\mathbf{P}^j = [p_y^j, p_z^j]^T = m\mathbf{v}_e^j \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m; i - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (2b)$$

式中, p_x^i 和 p_z^i 分别为 i 索沿 x 方向和 z 方向的动量, p_y^j 和 p_z^j 分别为 j 索沿 y 方向和 z 方向的动量, m 为索的线密度.

i 索的 $j - 1$ 段和 j 索的 $i - 1$ 段相应的动能密度和余动能密度分别为

$$K_x^i(\mathbf{v}_e^i) = m\mathbf{v}_e^{iT} \mathbf{v}_e^i / 2, \quad L_x^i(\mathbf{P}^i) = \mathbf{P}^{iT} \mathbf{P}^i / (2m) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m),$$

$$K_y^j(\mathbf{v}_e^j) = m\mathbf{v}_e^{jT} \mathbf{v}_e^j / 2, \quad L_y^j(\mathbf{P}^j) = \mathbf{P}^{jT} \mathbf{P}^j / (2m) \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m; i - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

1.3 运动方程^[4,5]

i 索的 $j - 1$ 段和 j 索的 $i - 1$ 段分别为:

$$(N_{0x}^i + N_x^i)_{,x} + q_x^i = p_x^i, \quad [(N_{0x}^i + N_x^i)(z^i + w^i)_{,x}]_{,x} + q_z^i = p_z^i, \quad (3a, b)$$

或

$$(N_{0x}^i + N_x^i)_{,x} + q_x^i = m\ddot{w}^i, \quad [(N_{0x}^i + N_x^i)(z^i + w^i)_{,x}]_{,x} + q_z^i = m\dot{w}^i, \quad (3c, d)$$

其中

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

$$(N_{0y}^j + N_y^j)_{,y} + q_y^j = p_y^j, \quad [(N_{0y}^j + N_y^j)(z^j + w^j)_{,y}]_{,y} + q_z^j = p_z^j, \quad (4a, b)$$

或

$$(N_{0y}^j + N_y^j)_{,y} + q_y^j = mw^j, [(N_{0y}^j + N_y^j)(z^j + w^j)_{,y}]_{,y} + q_z^j = mw^j, \quad (4c, d)$$

其中 $j = 1, 2, \dots, m; i - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$,

式中, N_{0x}^i 和 N_{0y}^j 分别为 i 索和 j 索的初始水平张力, N_x^i 和 N_y^j 分别为 i 索和 j 索受荷后水平张力的增加量, 在初始状态(尚未受外荷载作用的预应力状态)下, 满足 $N_{0x,x}^i = 0, (N_{0x,z}^i)_{,x} = 0, N_{0y,y}^j = 0, (N_{0y,z}^j)_{,y} = 0$. q_x^i 和 q_z^i 分别为 i 索沿 x 方向和 z 方向的线布外荷载, q_y^j 和 q_z^j 分别为 j 索沿 y 方向和 z 方向的线布外荷载.

1.4 几何方程

i 索的 $j - 1$ 段和 j 索的 $i - 1$ 段分别为:

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_x^i = u_{,x}^i + z_{,x}^i w_{,x}^i + (w_{,x}^i)^2/2 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m), \quad (5a)$$

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_y^j = v_{,y}^j + z_{,y}^j w_{,y}^j + (w_{,y}^j)^2/2 \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m; i - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (5b)$$

式中, $\dot{\varepsilon}_x^i$ 和 $\dot{\varepsilon}_y^j$ 均为 Green 应变.

1.5 物理方程

i 索的 $j - 1$ 段和 j 索的 $i - 1$ 段分别为:

$$N_x^i = EF_x^i \dot{\varepsilon}_x^i \text{ 或 } \dot{\varepsilon}_x^i = N_x^i / (EF_x^i) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m), \quad (6a, b)$$

$$N_y^j = EF_y^j \dot{\varepsilon}_y^j \text{ 或 } \dot{\varepsilon}_y^j = N_y^j / (EF_y^j) \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m; i - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (6c, d)$$

式中, E 为索的弹性模量, F_x^i 和 F_y^j 分别为 i 索和 j 索的横截面面积.

i 索的 $j - 1$ 段和 j 索的 $i - 1$ 段相应的应变能密度和余应变能密度分别为

$$\Phi_x(\dot{\varepsilon}_x^i) = EF_x^i \dot{\varepsilon}_x^{i2}/2, \quad \Psi_x(N_x^i) = N_x^{i2}/(2EF_x^i)$$

$$(i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m),$$

$$\Phi_y(\dot{\varepsilon}_y^j) = EF_y^j \dot{\varepsilon}_y^{j2}/2, \quad \Psi_y(N_y^j) = N_y^{j2}/(2EF_y^j)$$

$$(j = 1, 2, \dots, m; i - 1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

1.6 索网交叉点的衔接条件

1) 索网交叉点的位移协调条件

i 索 j 点和 j 索 i 点分别为:

$$\dot{U}_{j-0}^i = [u_{j-0}^i, w_{j-0}^i]^T = \dot{U}_{j+0}^i = [u_{j+0}^i, w_{j+0}^i]^T = \dot{U}_j^i = [u_j^i, w_{i,j}]^T \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j = 1, 2, \dots, m), \quad (7a)$$

$$\dot{U}_{i-0}^j = [v_{i-0}^j, w_{i-0}^j]^T = \dot{U}_{i+0}^j = [v_{i+0}^j, w_{i+0}^j]^T = \dot{U}_i^j = [v_i^j, w_{j,i}]^T \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m; i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (7b)$$

式中, \dot{U}_{j-0}^i 和 \dot{U}_{j+0}^i 分别表示 i 索 $j - 1$ 段无限接近 j 点的左端点和 j 段无限接近 j 点的右端点的位移向量, \dot{U}_{i-0}^j 和 \dot{U}_{i+0}^j 分别表示 j 索 $i - 1$ 段无限接近 i 点的右端点和 i 段无限接近 i 点的左端点的位移向量, \dot{U}_j^i 和 \dot{U}_i^j 分别表示 i 索在 j 点和 j 索在 i 点的位移向量, 其中 $w_{i,j}$ 是索网交叉点(i, j) 的挠度.

2) 索网交叉点力的平衡条件

i 索 j 点和 j 索 i 点分别为:

$$\dot{T}_{j-0}^i = [T_{x,j-0}^i, T_{z,j-0}^i]^T = \dot{T}_{j+0}^i = [T_{x,j+0}^i, T_{z,j+0}^i]^T = \dot{T}_j^i = [T_{x,j}^i, T_{z,j}^i]^T \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j = 1, 2, \dots, m), \quad (7c)$$

$$\dot{T}_{i-0}^j = [T_{y,i-0}^j, T_{z,i-0}^j]^T = \dot{T}_{i+0}^j = [T_{y,i+0}^j, T_{z,i+0}^j]^T = \dot{T}_i^j = [T_{y,i}^j, T_{z,i}^j]^T \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m; i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (7d)$$

式中, $T_x^i = (N_{0x}^i + N_x^i), T_z^i = [(N_{0x}^i + N_x^i)(z^i + w^i)_{,x}], T_y^j = (N_{0y}^j + N_y^j), T_z^j = [(N_{0y}^j + N_y^j)(z^j + w^j)_{,y}]$

$+ w^j), y \rangle$. \mathbf{T}_{j-0}^i 和 \mathbf{T}_{j+0}^i 分别为 i 索 $j-1$ 段无限接近 j 点的左端点和 j 段无限接近 j 点的右端点的力向量, \mathbf{T}_{i-0}^j 和 \mathbf{T}_{i+0}^j 分别为 j 索 $i-1$ 段无限接近 i 点的右端点和 i 段无限接近 i 点的左端点的力向量, \mathbf{T}_j^i 和 \mathbf{T}_i^j 分别为 i 索在 j 点和 j 索在 i 点的力向量.

1.7 索端边界点的位移条件

i 索和 j 索分别为:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{U}_0^i = [u_0^i, w_0^i]^T = \mathbf{U}_0^j = [u_0^i, w_0^i]^T \\ \mathbf{U}_{m+1}^i = [u_{m+1}^i, w_{m+1}^i]^T = \mathbf{U}_{m+1}^j = [u_{m+1}^i, w_{m+1}^i]^T \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \\ \mathbf{U}_0^j = [v_0^j, w_0^j]^T = \mathbf{U}_0^i = [v_0^j, w_0^j]^T \\ \mathbf{U}_{n+1}^j = [v_{n+1}^j, w_{n+1}^j]^T = \mathbf{U}_{n+1}^i = [v_{n+1}^j, w_{n+1}^j]^T \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m), \end{cases} \quad (8a, b)$$

式中, \mathbf{U}_0^i 和 \mathbf{U}_{m+1}^i 分别为 i 索右端和左端边界点给定的位移向量, \mathbf{U}_0^j 和 \mathbf{U}_{n+1}^j 分别为 j 索左端和右端边界点给定的位移向量.

1.8 初始条件

i 索的 $j-1$ 段和 j 索的 $i-1$ 段分别为:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{U}^{i0}(x) = \mathbf{U}^i(x, 0) = \mathbf{U}^{j0}(x) \\ \mathbf{P}^{i0}(x) = \mathbf{P}^i(x, 0) = \mathbf{P}^{j0}(x) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j-1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m), \\ \mathbf{U}^{j0}(y) = \mathbf{U}^j(y, 0) = \mathbf{U}^{i0}(y) \\ \mathbf{P}^{j0}(y) = \mathbf{P}^j(y, 0) = \mathbf{P}^{i0}(y) \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m; i-1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n), \end{cases} \quad (9a, b)$$

式中, $\mathbf{U}^{i0}(x) = [u^{i0}(x), w^{i0}(x)]^T$, $\mathbf{U}^{j0}(y) = [v^{j0}(y), w^{j0}(y)]^T$, $\mathbf{P}^{i0}(x) = [p_x^{i0}(x), p_z^{i0}(x)]^T$, $\mathbf{P}^{j0}(y) = [p_y^{j0}(y), p_z^{j0}(y)]^T$. \mathbf{U}^{i0} 和 \mathbf{U}^{j0} 分别为 i 索和 j 索的已知初始位移向量, \mathbf{P}^{i0} 和 \mathbf{P}^{j0} 分别为 i 索和 j 索的已知初始动量向量.

2 广义虚功原理和虚功原理

可以证明对于互不相关的任意函数 $\mathbf{P}^i, \mathbf{P}^j, \mathbf{U}^i, \mathbf{U}^j, N_x^i, N_y^j$, 下列积分关系式恒成立.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{l_1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{l_{j-1}, i}^{l_{j, i}} [\mathbf{P}^{iT} \mathbf{U}^i - W_{FD}^i(N_x^i, u^i, w^i) - B_{FD}^i(N_x^i, w^i)] dx + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{l_{j, i-1}}^{l_{j, i}} [\mathbf{P}^{jT} \mathbf{U}^j - W_{FD}^j(N_y^j, v^j, w^j) - B_{FD}^j(N_y^j, w^j)] dy \right\} dt + \\ & \quad \int_0^{l_1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{l_{j-1}, i}^{l_{j, i}} W_{DE}^i(\mathbf{P}^i, N_x^i, u^i, w^i) dx + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{l_{j, i-1}}^{l_{j, i}} W_{DE}^j(\mathbf{P}^j, N_y^j, v^j, w^j) dy \right\} dt - \\ & \quad \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{l_{j-1}, i}^{l_{j, i}} (\mathbf{P}^{iIT} \mathbf{U}^i - \mathbf{P}^{i0T} \mathbf{U}^{i0}) dx + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{l_{j, i-1}}^{l_{j, i}} (\mathbf{P}^{jIT} \mathbf{U}^j - \mathbf{P}^{j0T} \mathbf{U}^{j0}) dy \right\} + \\ & \quad \int_0^{l_1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\mathbf{T}_{j-0}^T \mathbf{U}_{j-0}^i - \mathbf{T}_{j-1+0}^T \mathbf{U}_{j-1+0}^i) + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (\mathbf{T}_{i-0}^T \mathbf{U}_{i-0}^j - \mathbf{T}_{i-1+0}^T \mathbf{U}_{i-1+0}^j) \right] dt = \\ & \quad \Pi_1 + \Pi_2 - \Pi_3 + \Pi_4 = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

式中, $l_{0, i} = 0, l_{j, 0} = 0$. $\Pi_1, \Pi_2, \Pi_3, \Pi_4$ 依次表示第 1, 2, 3, 4 项. $W_{FD}^i(N_x^i, u^i, w^i)$, $W_{FD}^j(N_y^j, v^j, w^j)$, $B_{FD}^i(N_y^j, w^i)$, $B_{FD}^j(N_x^i, w^i)$, $W_{DE}^i(\mathbf{P}^i, N_x^i, u^i, w^i)$ 和 $W_{DE}^j(\mathbf{P}^j, N_y^j, v^j, w^j)$ 分别为

$$W_{FD}^i(N_x^i, u^i, w^i) = (N_{0x}^i + N_x^i)[u_{,x}^i + z_{,x}^i w_{,x}^i + (w_{,x}^i)^2/2],$$

$$\begin{aligned}
W_{FD}^i(N_y^j, v^j, w^j) &= (N_{0y}^j + N_y^j)[v_{,y}^j + z_{,y}^j w_{,y}^j + (w_{,y}^j)^2/2], \\
B_{FD}^i(N_x^i, w^i) &= (N_{0x}^i + N_x^i)(w_{,x}^i)^2/2, \quad B_{FD}^j(N_y^j, w^j) = (N_{0y}^j + N_y^j)(w_{,y}^j)^2/2, \\
W_{DE}^i(\mathbf{P}^i, N_x^i, u^i, w^i) &= \\
&\quad u^i [p_x^i - (N_{0x}^i + N_x^i),_x] + w^i \left\{ p_x^i - [(N_{0x}^i + N_x^i)(z^i + w^i),_x] \right\}, \\
W_{DE}^j(\mathbf{P}^j, N_y^j, v^j, w^j) &= \\
&\quad v^j [p_y^j - (N_{0y}^j + N_y^j),_y] + w^j \left\{ p_y^j - [(N_{0y}^j + N_y^j)(z^j + w^j),_y] \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

(10) 式是本文给出的一个重要关系式, 在力学上可认为是正交索网结构动力学广义虚功原理的表式。从该式出发, 不仅能系统地建立正交索网结构动力学的虚功原理和弹性正交索网结构动力学的各类非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理, 而且能清楚地阐明这些原理之间的内在联系。

对于几何非线性动力学系统, 由于几何算子的非线性, 使得几何结构与平衡结构或阴结构与阳结构之间的对称性出现破缺。 (10) 式中的 $B_{FD}^i(N_x^i, w^i)$ 和 $B_{FD}^j(N_y^j, w^j)$ 就是为了恢复其对称性而引入的破缺函数^[6]。

当 $N_x^i, N_y^j, p_x^i, p_z^i, p_y^j, p_z^j$ 满足方程(3a, b)、方程(4a, b)和条件(7c, d)、条件(9b, d), u^i, w^i, v^j, w^j 满足方程(1a, b)、方程(5a, b)和条件(7a, b)、条件(8a)至条件(8d)、条件(9a, c)时, 由(10)式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^{t_1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{l_{j-1, i}}^{l_{j, i}} (q_x^i u^i + q_z^i w^i) dx + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{l_{j, i-1}}^{l_{j, i}} (q_y^j v^j + q_z^j w^j) dy \right] dt + \\
&\quad \int_0^{t_1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\mathbf{T}_{m+1}^T \mathbf{U}_{m+1}^i - \mathbf{T}_0^T \mathbf{U}_0^i \right) + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\mathbf{T}_{n+1}^T \mathbf{U}_{n+1}^j - \mathbf{T}_0^T \mathbf{U}_0^j \right) \right] dt - \\
&\quad \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{l_{j-1, i}}^{l_{j, i}} (\mathbf{P}^{iIT} \mathbf{U}^i - \mathbf{P}^{i0T} \mathbf{U}^0) dx + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{l_{j, i-1}}^{l_{j, i}} (\mathbf{P}^{jIT} \mathbf{U}^j - \mathbf{P}^{j0T} \mathbf{U}^0) dy \right] = \\
&\quad \int_0^{t_1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{l_{j-1, i}}^{l_{j, i}} \left[(N_{0x}^i + N_x^i) \dot{\xi}_x^i + (N_{0x}^i + N_x^i) \dot{\xi}_{bx}^i - \mathbf{P}^{iIT} \mathbf{v}_e^i \right] dx + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{l_{j, i-1}}^{l_{j, i}} \left[(N_{0y}^j + N_y^j) \dot{\xi}_y^j + (N_{0y}^j + N_y^j) \dot{\xi}_{by}^j - \mathbf{P}^{jIT} \mathbf{v}_e^j \right] dy \right\} dt,
\end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

式中, $\dot{\xi}_{bx}^i = (w_{,x}^i)^2/2$, $\dot{\xi}_{by}^j = (w_{,y}^j)^2/2$, 而划线项可称为破缺的内力虚功。

(11) 式可以看成是正交索网结构动力学虚功原理的表式, 它反映了广义动力可能状态与广义运动可能状态之间的最一般关系, 或者说, 它反映了阴变量 $u^i, w^i, v^j, w^j, v_{ex}^i, v_{ez}^i, v_{ey}^j, v_{ez}^j$ ($\dot{\xi}_x^i + \dot{\xi}_{bx}^i$)、($\dot{\xi}_y^j + \dot{\xi}_{by}^j$) 和阳变量 $q_x^i, q_z^i, q_y^j, q_z^j, p_x^i, p_z^i, p_y^j, p_z^j, (N_{0x}^i + N_x^i), (N_{0y}^j + N_y^j)$ 这两组对偶变量之间的最一般关系。

从(11)式可以看出, 几何非线性动力学的虚功原理与线性动力学的虚功原理最显著的区别就在于, 前者增加了破缺的内力虚功项。因此, 对于几何非线性动力学, 破缺函数对于虚功原理的成立起着关键作用。

从上述可知, 几何非线性动力学中的对称性破缺和破缺函数的存在, 是其重要的特点。这是线性动力学所没有的。

3 各类非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理

3.1 5类变量 ($\mathbf{P}^i, \mathbf{P}^j, \mathbf{v}_e^i, \mathbf{v}_e^j, N_x^i, N_y^j, \xi_x^i, \xi_y^j, \mathbf{U}^i, \mathbf{U}^j$) 广义变分原理

当 (P^i, P^j) 和 (v_e^i, v_e^j) 分别是互不相关的任意函数时, 有下列关系式

$$P^{iT} v_e^i = K_x^i + L_x^i - B_x^i(v_e^i, P^j), \quad P^{iT} v_e^j = K_y^j + L_y^j - B_y^j(v_e^j, P^i), \quad (12a, b)$$

式中,

$$B_x^i(v_e^i, P^j) = (P^i - m v_e^i)^T (P^j - m v_e^j) / (2m),$$

$$B_y^j(v_e^j, P^i) = (P^j - m v_e^j)^T (P^i - m v_e^i) / (2m).$$

只有当 (P^i, P^j) 和 (v_e^i, v_e^j) 满足(2a, b)式, 才有

$$P^{iT} v_e^i = K_x^i + L_x^i, \quad P^{iT} v_e^j = K_y^j + L_y^j. \quad (13a, b)$$

于是, (10)式的第1项 Π_1 中的被积函数 $P^{iT} \psi^i$ 和 $P^{iT} \psi^j$ 可分别变换为:

$$\begin{cases} P^{iT} \psi^i = K_x^i - P^{iT} (v_e^i - \psi^i) + L_x^i - B_x^i, \\ P^{iT} \psi^j = K_y^j - P^{iT} (v_e^j - \psi^j) + L_y^j - B_y^j. \end{cases} \quad (14a, b)$$

当 (N_x^i, N_y^j) 和 (ξ_x^i, ξ_y^j) 分别是互不相关的任意函数时, 有下列关系式

$$N_x^i \dot{\xi}_x^i = \dot{\Phi}_x^i + \dot{\Psi}_x^i + A_x^i(\xi_x^i, N_x^i), \quad N_y^j \dot{\xi}_y^j = \dot{\Phi}_y^j + \dot{\Psi}_y^j + A_y^j(\xi_y^j, N_y^j), \quad (15a, b)$$

式中

$$A_x^i(\xi_x^i, N_x^i) = (N_x^i - EF_x^i \xi_x^i)(\xi_x^i - N_x^i / (EF_x^i)) / 2,$$

$$A_y^j(\xi_y^j, N_y^j) = (N_y^j - EF_y^j \xi_y^j)(\xi_y^j - N_y^j / (EF_y^j)) / 2.$$

只有当 (N_x^i, N_y^j) 和 (ξ_x^i, ξ_y^j) 满足(6a)至(6d)式时, 才有

$$N_x^i \dot{\xi}_x^i = \dot{\Phi}_x^i + \dot{\Psi}_x^i, \quad N_y^j \dot{\xi}_y^j = \dot{\Phi}_y^j + \dot{\Psi}_y^j. \quad (16a, b)$$

于是, (10)式的第1项 Π_1 中的被积函数 $-(W_{FD}^i + B_{FD}^i)$ 和 $-(W_{FD}^j + B_{FD}^j)$ 可分别变换为

$$- (W_{FD}^i + B_{FD}^i) = - \dot{\Phi}_x^i + N_x^i \dot{\xi}_x^i - W_{FD}^i - \dot{\Psi}_x^i - A_x^i - B_{FD}^i, \quad (17a)$$

$$- (W_{FD}^j + B_{FD}^j) = - \dot{\Phi}_y^j + N_y^j \dot{\xi}_y^j - W_{FD}^j - \dot{\Psi}_y^j - A_y^j - B_{FD}^j. \quad (17b)$$

上述(12a, b)式和(15a, b)式是本文给出的广义 Legendre 变换式.

而(10)式中的 $\Pi_2 - \Pi_3 + \Pi_4$ 可变换为:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_2 - \Pi_3 + \Pi_4 &= \int_0^{t_1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{l_{j-1, i}}^{l_{j, i}} [W_{DE}^i - (q_x^i u^i + q_z^i w^i)] dx + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{l_{j, i-1}}^{l_{j, i}} [W_{DE}^j - (q_y^j v^j + q_z^j w^j)] dy \right\} dt + \Gamma_{CP} + \Gamma_{IB} + \overset{\circ}{\Gamma} + \\ &\quad \int_0^{t_1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{l_{j-1, i}}^{l_{j, i}} (q_x^i u^i + q_z^i w^i) dx + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{l_{j, i-1}}^{l_{j, i}} (q_y^j v^j + q_z^j w^j) dy \right] dt + \\ &\quad \Gamma_{CP} + \Gamma_{IB} + \overset{\circ}{\Gamma}, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{CP} &= \int_0^{t_1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m [T_{j-0}^{iT} (\overset{\circ}{U}_{j-0}^i - U_j^i) - T_{j+0}^{iT} (\overset{\circ}{U}_{j+0}^i - U_j^i) + T_j^{iT} U_{j-0}^i - T_j^{iT} U_{j+0}^i] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n [T_{i-0}^{iT} (\overset{\circ}{U}_{i-0}^j - U_i^j) - T_{i+0}^{iT} (\overset{\circ}{U}_{i+0}^j - U_i^j) + T_i^{iT} U_{i-0}^j - T_i^{iT} U_{i+0}^j] \right\} dt, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{CP} &= \int_0^{t_1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m [(T_{j-0}^i - T_j^i)^T U_{j-0}^i - (T_{j+0}^i - T_j^i)^T U_{j+0}^i + T_{j-0}^{iT} U_j^i - T_{j+0}^{iT} U_j^i] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n [(T_{i-0}^j - T_i^j)^T U_{i-0}^j - (T_{i+0}^j - T_i^j)^T U_{i+0}^j + T_{i-0}^{iT} U_i^j - T_{i+0}^{iT} U_i^j] \right\} dt, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pi_{IB} = & \int_0^{t_1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\mathbf{T}_{m+1}^T (\mathbf{U}_{m+1}^i - \mathbf{U}_0^i) - \mathbf{T}_0^T (\mathbf{U}_0^i - \mathbf{U}_0^i) \right] + \right. \\
& \sum_{j=1}^m \left[\mathbf{T}_{n+1}^T (\mathbf{U}_{n+1}^j - \mathbf{U}_{n+1}^j) - \mathbf{T}_0^T (\mathbf{U}_0^j - \mathbf{U}_0^j) \right] \} dt + \\
& \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{j-1, i}^{j, i} [\mathbf{P}^{i0T} \dot{\mathbf{U}}^1 - (\mathbf{U}^0 - \mathbf{U}^0)^T \mathbf{P}^{i0}] dx + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{j, i-1}^{j, i} [\mathbf{P}^{j0T} \dot{\mathbf{U}}^1 - (\mathbf{U}^0 - \mathbf{U}^0)^T \mathbf{P}^{j0}] dy, \\
\Gamma_{IB} = & \int_0^{t_1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{T}_{m+1}^T \mathbf{U}_{m+1}^i - \mathbf{T}_0^T \mathbf{U}_0^i) + \sum_{j=1}^m (\mathbf{T}_{n+1}^T \mathbf{U}_{n+1}^j - \mathbf{T}_0^T \mathbf{U}_0^j) \right] dt + \\
& \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{j-1, i}^{j, i} (\mathbf{U}^{i0T} \mathbf{P}^{i0} - \mathbf{P}^{i0T} \dot{\mathbf{U}}^1) dx + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{j, i-1}^{j, i} (\mathbf{U}^{j0T} \mathbf{P}^{j0} - \mathbf{P}^{j0T} \dot{\mathbf{U}}^1) dy, \\
\overset{\circ}{\Pi}_{IB} = & \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{j-1, i}^{j, i} [(\overset{\circ}{\mathbf{P}}^{i1} + \overset{\circ}{\mathbf{P}}^{i0})^T \dot{\mathbf{U}}^1] dx - \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{j, i-1}^{j, i} [(\overset{\circ}{\mathbf{P}}^{j1} + \overset{\circ}{\mathbf{P}}^{j0})^T \dot{\mathbf{U}}^1] dy, \\
\overset{\circ}{\Gamma} = & - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{j-1, i}^{j, i} (\overset{\circ}{\mathbf{P}}^{i\text{II}} \dot{\mathbf{U}}^1 - \overset{\circ}{\mathbf{P}}^{i0T} \dot{\mathbf{U}}^1) dx - \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{j, i-1}^{j, i} (\overset{\circ}{\mathbf{P}}^{j\text{II}} \dot{\mathbf{U}}^1 - \overset{\circ}{\mathbf{P}}^{j0T} \dot{\mathbf{U}}^1) dy,
\end{aligned}$$

式中带顶标 \circ 的量称为限制变分量^[7].

将(14a, b)式、(17a, b)式及(18)式代入(10)式, 整理后可得

$$\Pi_5 + \Gamma_5 = 0, \quad (19)$$

而泛函 Π_5 和 Γ_5 分别为:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pi_5 = & \int_0^{t_1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{j-1, i}^{j, i} [K_x^i - \mathbf{P}^T (\mathbf{v}_e^i - \dot{\mathbf{U}}^i) - \dot{\Phi}_x^i + N_x^i \dot{\xi}_x^i - W_{FD}^i + (q_x^i u^i + q_x^i w^i)] dx + \right. \\
& \left. \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{j, i-1}^{j, i} [K_y^j - \mathbf{P}^T (\mathbf{v}_e^j - \dot{\mathbf{U}}^j) - \dot{\Phi}_y^j + N_y^j \dot{\xi}_y^j - W_{FD}^j + (q_y^j v^j + q_y^j w^j)] dy \right\} dt + \\
& \overset{\circ}{\Pi}_{ep} + \Pi_{IB} + \overset{\circ}{\Pi}, \quad (19a)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_5 = & \int_0^{t_1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{j-1, i}^{j, i} [L_x^i - B_x^i - \Psi_x^i - A_x^i - B_{FD}^i + W_{DE}^i - (q_x^i u^i + q_x^i w^i)] dx + \right. \\
& \left. \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{j, i-1}^{j, i} [L_y^j - B_y^j - \Psi_y^j - A_y^j - B_{FD}^j + W_{DE}^j - (q_y^j v^j + q_y^j w^j)] dy \right\} dt + \\
& \overset{\circ}{\Gamma}_{ep} + \Gamma_{IB} + \overset{\circ}{\Gamma}. \quad (19b)
\end{aligned}$$

以下定理的证明从略.

定理 1 当且仅当 $\mathbf{P}^i, \mathbf{P}^j, \mathbf{v}_e^i, \mathbf{v}_e^j, N_x^i, N_y^j, \xi_x^i, \xi_y^j, \mathbf{U}^i, \mathbf{U}^j$ 是混合问题(1a, b)式、(2a, b)式、(3a, b)式、(4a, b)式、(5a, b)式、(6a, c)式、(7a)式至(7d)式、(8a)式至(8d)式和(9a)式至(9d)式的解, 则必定满足下列变分式

$$\delta \Pi_5 = 0, \quad \delta \Gamma_5 = 0. \quad (20a, b)$$

Π_5 和 Γ_5 分别是正交索网结构几何非线性弹性力学的5类变量非传统 Hamilton 型广义变分原理的势能形式和余能形式的泛函, 对于任意无关的函数 $\mathbf{P}^i, \mathbf{P}^j, \mathbf{v}_e^i, \mathbf{v}_e^j, N_x^i, N_y^j, \xi_x^i, \xi_y^j, \mathbf{U}^i, \mathbf{U}^j$, 它们之间存在互补关系(19)式.

3.2 2类变量($\mathbf{P}^i, \mathbf{P}^j, \mathbf{U}^i, \mathbf{U}^j$)广义变分原理—相空间($\mathbf{P}^i, \mathbf{P}^j, \mathbf{U}^i, \mathbf{U}^j$)广义变分原理

当($\mathbf{P}^i, \mathbf{P}^j$)和(v_e^i, v_e^j)满足(2a, b)式, ($\varepsilon_x^i, \varepsilon_y^i$)和(U, U^j)满足(5a, b)式时, 泛函 Π_2 就变成:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_2 = & \int_0^1 \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{j-1, i}^{j, i} [\mathbf{P}^{iT} \mathbf{U}^i - H^i(\mathbf{P}^i, U^j)] dx + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \int_{j, i-1}^{j, i} [\mathbf{P}^{iT} \mathbf{U}^j - H^j(\mathbf{P}^i, U^j)] dy \right\} dt + \Pi_{ep} + \Pi_{IB} + \overset{\circ}{\Pi} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

式中, Hamilton 函数 $H^i(\mathbf{P}^i, U^i)$ 和 $H^j(\mathbf{P}^j, U^j)$ 分别为:

$$\begin{aligned} H^i(\mathbf{P}^i, U^i) = & L_x^i(\mathbf{P}^i) + \Phi_i[u_{,x}^i + z_{,x}^i w_{,x}^i + (w_{,x}^i)^2/2] + \\ & N_{0x}^i[u_{,x}^i + z_{,x}^i w_{,x}^i + (w_{,x}^i)^2/2] - (q_{xu}^i + q_{xw}^i), \\ H^j(\mathbf{P}^j, U^j) = & L_y^j(\mathbf{P}^j) + \Phi_j[v_{,y}^j + z_{,y}^j w_{,y}^j + (w_{,y}^j)^2/2] + \\ & N_{0y}^j[v_{,y}^j + z_{,y}^j w_{,y}^j + (w_{,y}^j)^2/2] - (q_{yu}^j + q_{yw}^j). \end{aligned}$$

由 $\delta \Pi_2 = 0$ 可推导出 Hamilton 正则方程

i 索的 $j-1$ 段和 j 索的 $i-1$ 段分别为:

$$\dot{\mathbf{U}}^i = \partial H^i / \partial \mathbf{P}^i = H_{\mathbf{P}^i}^i \text{ 或 } \dot{\mathbf{P}}^i = -\partial H^i / \partial U^i = -H_{U^i}^i, \quad (22a, b)$$

$$\dot{u}^i = p_x^i/m \text{ 或 } \dot{u}^j = p_z^i/m, \quad (23a, b)$$

$$\dot{p}_x^i = [N_{0x}^i + EF_x^i(u_{,x}^i + z_{,x}^i w_{,x}^i + (w_{,x}^i)^2/2)]_{,x} + q_x^i, \quad (23c)$$

$$\dot{p}_z^i = \left\{ [N_{0x}^i + EF_x^i(u_{,x}^i + z_{,x}^i w_{,x}^i + (w_{,x}^i)^2/2)](z^i + w^i)_{,x} \right\}_{,x} + q_z^i, \quad (23d)$$

其中

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j-1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{U}}^j = \partial H^j / \partial \mathbf{P}^j = H_{\mathbf{P}^j}^j \text{ 或 } \dot{\mathbf{P}}^j = -\partial H^j / \partial U^j = -H_{U^j}^j, \quad (24a, b)$$

$$\dot{v}^j = p_y^j/m, \quad \dot{w}^j = p_z^j/m, \quad (25a, b)$$

或

$$\dot{p}_y^j = [N_{0y}^j + EF_y^j(v_{,y}^j + z_{,y}^j w_{,y}^j + (w_{,y}^j)^2/2)]_{,y} + q_y^j, \quad (25c)$$

$$\dot{p}_z^j = \left\{ [N_{0y}^j + EF_y^j(v_{,y}^j + z_{,y}^j w_{,y}^j + (w_{,y}^j)^2/2)](z^j + w^j)_{,y} \right\}_{,y} + q_z^j, \quad (25d)$$

其中 $j = 1, 2, \dots, m; i-1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$,

及索网交叉点的衔接条件(7a)式至(7d)式和边界条件(8a)式至(8d)式与初始条件(9a)式至(9d)式.

定理 2 当且仅当 $\mathbf{P}^i, \mathbf{P}^j, U^i, U^j$ 是混合问题(23a)式至(23d)式、(25a)式至(25d)式、(7a)式至(7d)式、(8a)式至(8d)式和(9a)式至(9d)式的解, 则必定满足变分式 $\delta \Pi_2 = 0$.

Π_2 是正交索网结构几何非线性弹性动力学相空间非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理的泛函.

为了揭示 Hamilton 正则方程的数学结构, 就要打破传统概念的限制, 引进新概念. 为此, 将(22a, b)和(24a, b)式分别写成矩阵形式

i 索的 $j-1$ 段和 j 索的 $i-1$ 段分别为:

$$[\dot{\mathbf{U}}^i, \dot{\mathbf{P}}^i]^T = J[H_{\mathbf{U}^i}^i, H_{\mathbf{P}^i}^i]^T \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j-1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m), \quad (26a)$$

$$[\dot{\mathbf{U}}^j, \dot{\mathbf{P}}^j]^T = J[H_{\mathbf{U}^j}^j, H_{\mathbf{P}^j}^j]^T \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m; i-1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (26b)$$

式中, $J = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_2 \\ -\mathbf{I}_2 & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$, \mathbf{I}_2 为二阶单位阵, 方阵 J 是辛几何的度量矩阵, 它是辛矩阵.

(26a, b)式揭示了 Hamilton 正则方程和相应的相空间非传统 Hamilton 变分原理都具有自然辛结构. 这个自然辛结构在 Hamilton 力学中起着决定性的作用, 并揭示出力学的辛几何结构, 它使 Hamilton 力学显得更加简洁、对称和完美. 正是这个最根本的原因, 使得对应于辛几

何的 Hamilton 力学体系的算法要比对应于 Riemann 几何的 Lagrange 力学体系的算法和对应于 Euclid 几何的 Newton 力学体系的算法, 具有更加优越的性能.

3.3 1类变量(\dot{U} , \dot{U}^j)广义变分原理

当(P^i , P^j)(v_e^i , v_e^j)和(\dot{U}^i , \dot{U}^j)满足(1a, b)式和(2a, b)式, (ξ_x^i , ξ_y^j)和(\dot{U}^i , \dot{U}^j)满足(5a, b)式时, 泛函 Π_l 就变成为:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_l = & \int_0^1 \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{j-1, i}^{j, i} \left\{ K_x^i(\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}^i) - \Phi_x^i[u^i, x + z^i, x w^i, x + (w^i, x)^2/2] - \right. \right. \\ & N_{0x}^i[u^i, x + z^i, x w^i, x + (w^i, x)^2/2] + (q_x^i u^i + q_x^i w^i) \Big\} dx + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{j, i-1}^{j, i} \left\{ K_y^j(\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}^j) - \Phi_y^j[v^j, y + z^j, y w^j, y + (w^j, y)^2/2] - \right. \\ & \left. \left. N_{0y}^j[v^j, y + z^j, y w^j, y + (w^j, y)^2/2] + (q_y^j v^j + q_y^j w^j) \right\} dy \right\} dt + \Pi_{CP} + \Pi_{IB} - \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \int_{j-1, i}^{j, i} [(\overset{\circ}{m \boldsymbol{U}^{i1}} + \overset{\circ}{m \boldsymbol{U}^{i0}})^T \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}^i] dx - \\ & \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \int_{j, i-1}^{j, i} [(\overset{\circ}{m \boldsymbol{U}^{j1}} + \overset{\circ}{m \boldsymbol{U}^{j0}})^T \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}^j] dy, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

式中, $K_x^i(\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}^i) = m \overset{\circ}{\boldsymbol{U}^i}^T \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}^i / 2$, $K_y^j(\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}^j) = m \overset{\circ}{\boldsymbol{U}^j}^T \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}^j / 2$.

定理 3 当且仅当 \dot{U}^i , \dot{U}^j 是混合问题(7a)式至(7d)式、(8a)式至(8d)式和(9a)式至(9d)式及下式

i 索的 $j-1$ 段和 j 索的 $i-1$ 段分别为:

$$\{N_{0x}^i + EF_x^i(u^i, x + z^i, x w^i, x + (w^i, x)^2/2)\}_{, x} + q_x^i = m \ddot{u}^i, \quad (28a)$$

$$\left\{ \{N_{0x}^i + EF_x^i(u^i, x + z^i, x w^i, x + (w^i, x)^2/2)\}(z^i + w^i)_{, x} \right\}_{, x} + q_z^i = m \ddot{w}^i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j-1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m), \quad (28b)$$

$$\{N_{0y}^j + EF_y^j(v^j, y + z^j, y w^j, y + (w^j, y)^2/2)\}_{, y} + q_y^j = m \ddot{v}^j, \quad (28c)$$

$$\left\{ \{N_{0y}^j + EF_y^j(v^j, y + z^j, y w^j, y + (w^j, y)^2/2)\}(z^j + w^j)_{, y} \right\}_{, y} + q_z^j = m \ddot{w}^j \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m; i-1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (28d)$$

的解, 则必定满足变分式 $\delta \Pi_l = 0$.

Π_l 是正交索网结构几何非线性弹性动力学的 1 类变量非传统 Hamilton 型广义变分原理的势能形式的泛函.

4 结语

本文所建立的正交索网结构几何非线性弹性动力学的各类非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理和相空间非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理, 是正交索网结构几何非线性弹性动力学的重要组成部分, 它们能反映这种动力学初值-边值问题的全部特征. 因此, 所建立的这些新的变分原理, 无论在有关力学理论研究方面, 还是在建立各种近似解法和工程实用理论方面都有重要价值.

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Unconventional Hamilton-Type Variational Principles for Nonlinear Elastodynamics of Orthogonal Cable-Net Structures

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Abstract: According to the basic idea of classical yin-yang complementarity and modern dual-complementarity, in a simple and unified new way proposed by Luo, the unconventional Hamilton-type variational principles for geometrically nonlinear elastodynamics of orthogonal cable-net structures can be established systematically. The unconventional Hamilton-type variational principle can fully characterize the initial-boundary-value problem of this dynamics. An important integral relation was given, which can be considered as the generalized principle of virtual work for geometrically nonlinear dynamics of orthogonal cable-net structures in mechanics. Based on this relation, it is possible not only to obtain the principle of virtual work for geometrically nonlinear dynamics of orthogonal cable-net structures, but also to derive systematically the complementary functionals for five-field, four-field, three-field and two-field unconventional Hamilton-type variational principles, and the functional for the unconventional Hamilton-type variational principle in phase space and the potential energy functional for one-field unconventional Hamilton-type variational principle for geometrically nonlinear elastodynamics of orthogonal cable-net structures by the generalized Legendre transformation given. Furthermore, with this approach, the intrinsic relationship among various principles can be explained clearly.

Key words: unconventional Hamilton-type variational principle; geometric nonlinearity; elastodynamics; orthogonal cable-net structure; dual-complementary relation; initial-boundary-value problem; phase space